with a blanket, and there kept until after the battle was over.

Just before the Viscaya turned to run ashore, she put her helm astarboard, apparently starting out for the Brooklyn or the Oregon, I do not know which. At that moment she evidently got a very severe wound, for I saw quite an explosion under her bow. In a moment afterward she put her helm hard aport, turning inshore, with smoke coming from all her hatches. I thought she was going to capsize, as she had such a tremendous list to port. At that moment I saw a shell strike her, which appeared to me to rake her fore and aft, and I thought to myself that she would sink in deep water. So I told the signal officer to signai the Texas to look out for her people and to save them. The Texas, however, was too far astern to receive the message and I made the remark at the time 'Well, Philip is always sensible: he needs no instructions about such things.'

he needs no instructions about such things."

In this tremendous part of the fight to the eastward all the signal halliards of my ship were cut, with, I think, possibly one exception. One of the speed cones that we had hoisted in order to indicate speed was cut and came very near striking me on the bridge. In came down in front of me and went overboard.

After the Viscaya had turned in on fire her colors came down; the Colon had edged in shore and appeared to be following the contour of the coast. I thought at the time, looking astern, and having seen what had happened to her consorts, that she was looking for the best place she could find in order to end the matter at once. But from Asserderos, which is some fifteen or sixand I saw that she was out of range, so I made the signal through Capt. Cook to cease firing and told him to let his men come out of the turrets into the cooler air come out of the turrets into the cooler air and get something to eat, and to hurry up his men below. I think I went into the battle tower myself at that time and sang out to the men below that we had got all hands of them except one, and that I thought they could be relied upon to catch that other vessel. I heard a good deal of merri-ment and rejoicing.

The carpenter and the captain both thought the unwise to attempt to examine the com-partment until we should get into smoother water, where we could handle it more readily. That course was decided on. THE CHASE OF THE COLON.

"The ship's speed came up with some rapidity. I think the Viscaya had run shore in the neighborhood of 11 o'clock, and toward 12 it became very apparent that they were gaining upon the chase. I inquired of Capt. Cook several times during the action whether it would not be a cook idea to edge in closer, as we could good idea to edge in closer, as we could finish these fellows more quickly. He replied that we had them in most excellent replied that we had them in most excellent target range and that the guns of the two ships seemed to be doing most admirable work. At that time we were pointing for Tarquino Point, not Cape Cruz, Tarquino Point, extending to the southward. My idea was that in steering that course, if the ship kept up her speed, she would be obliged to come out, and at that time I said to him I would get up a lot of extra ammunitien so that should we come into close quarters it would be a question of a very uarters it would be a question of a very

"As we were going out there were various signals between the Oregon and myself, some of the pleasant character and some official. I gave the order, which Capt. Clark has testified he did not receive, to open fire with his 13-inch guns; and I had ways been under the impression, until I

heard him say otherwise, that that order had been transmitted.

"However we continued to advance, the Oregon and the Brooklyn. I do not think the Oregon was ever farther astern than 800 yards, and from the time she worked up our quarter I do not believe the proon our quarter I do not believe the part of nour quarter I do not believe the product on a part of the property of the product same distance. Perhaps the Brooklyn was a little nearer at times and at other times the Oregon was a little nearer. But we continued in this position until about 12.50, when we realized that we were within target of this realized that we were within the same of this realized that we were within the same of this realized that we were the same of the same of this realized that we were the same of the range of this vessel, and we tried the 13-inch and 8-inch guns on her. Several of the shots fell short, but I recollect one from the Oregon's 13-inch guns which passed entirely over the Colon and one from the Brooklyn's 8-inch guns also passed over her. I saw the jet of water beyond and thought it had gone through her, but it appears that it did not strike her. Again we tried 8-inch and 13-inch guns at her. One shot from the Oregon passed over her and one from the Brooklyn passed over her also from the Brooklyn passed over her also. This I am sure, for I saw it myself. The Colon was directly under the fire of the two

THE COLON HAULS DOWN HER FLAG. THE COLON HAULS DOWN HER FLAG.

I felt that further sacrifice was unnecessary, so I fired a gun to beward and the Colon hauled down her flag and turned in shore. I signalled, "The enemy has surrendered," and prepared to send Capt. Cook aboard to receive her surrender. We steamed into a position of about 1,000 yards. I remember Capt. Cook asked me if we should slow up and I said "No." I gave the orders to go get out a boat. We had some difficulty in getting out the boat. Capt. Cook changed his coat and made some preparations. I should say we preparations. I should say we do in the vicinity of the Colon at 1:50 and in the vicinity arrived in the vicinity of the Colon at 1:30 o clock, certainly as early as that. We were not over four miles from her when she hauled her colors down. When the surrender took place, having a natural interest in knowing what vessels were following. I looked with glasses and saw three astern. Of two of them I could see the masts. Of the third I could make our only the smooth.

We inversed a boat and Capt Cook school me what terms of surrender be should demand I said Unconditional. In these are matters which only the Com-At about 20 minutes past 2 o'clock the New York curve up. We signalled, 24 a glorious day for our country, and

the insurgents as well as from their own fires, which had been started by our gun fire. I should say, as nearly as I can remember the time, that about thirty minutes elapsed from turning in or the wounding of these two vessels until the Viscaya oblowed their example. The Viscaya oblowed their example. The Viscaya oblowed their example the Viscaya oblowed their example the Viscaya oblowed their example the Viscaya oblowed their example. The Viscaya oblowed their example the Viscaya oblowed their example the Viscaya oblowed their example the Viscaya oblowed their example. The Viscaya oblowed their example the Viscaya oblowed their example the Viscaya and I remember on the way out inquiring from a main the top, one of the marines, who was under this heavy fire of the two ships. He reported that he did not see any of the shots atriking the water, so I imagined from that that he meant they were striking the ships ELLS BRILED WHILE TAKING RANGES.

'On the trip outward, after the turn, was very antious about the ranges because I did not want the Viscaya and the Colon to get out of good fighting range. Ellis, who was an expert man with the stadiometer, on these vessels: and, knowing exactly their heights, he reported to me that they were maintaining the same range. But I thought that after what of the viscaya and the Colon these vessels: and, knowing exactly their heights, he reported to me that they were maintaining the same range. But I thought that after what of the viscaya was the viscaya was not anything with Spanish colors we was not anything

As we approached the Indiana her Captain was anxious to know what had become of the Colon. I announced her surrender, and there was great cheering. Capt. Evans hailed me and said that Admiral Cervera was on board and would like very much to see me. I went over to see him. I found him on the after part of the ship. Before approaching him I directed that there should be no cheering, as I did not think it proper to exult over a foe who had fought so gallantly. I found the Admiral of course very greatly dejected. I said to him that I knew he had lost everything—his clothing as well as his money—and that the object of my visit was to inform him that my wardrobe as well as my purse, so far at it would go, was at his and that the object of my visit was to inform him that my wardrobe as well as my purse, so far at it would go, was at his service. He thanked me very much and said he had never met a sailor that was not a gentleman; that he was very much obliged to me; and that all he cared for was to send a despatch to his Government, or to the Captain-General announcing what had happened to his squadron. I told him there would be, of course, no objection whatever to that. I informed him about the Colon. His telegram was sent to the Captain-General. That ended the battle of Santiago on the 3d of July, 1898.

"I would like to say." Admiral Schley continued, that I was very much impressed that day with the fact that the officers and men who were engaged in that struggle fulfilled in the very highest, and in the very noblest degree the traditions of the American Navy.

Here there was a start of applause, as

can Navy.

Here there was a start of applause, as if the feelings of the audience could no longer be restrained, but Admiral Dewey with quiet dignity repressed the attempt and Admiral Schley continued: ADMIRAL TAYLOR'S TESTIMONY CRITICISED.

apmiral taylor's Testimony criticised.

"Perhaps I ought to say, in addition, something about Admiral Taylor's testimony. Admiral Taylor testified before this court that he saw the Brooklyn passing a mile and a half south of the line that day. Capt. Taylor's position was four miles distant, probably, from that of the Brooklyn. In the Senate document, before the court, a statement is made that the Brooklyn, in making the loop, separated 800 yards from the enemy. Admiral Taylor was a member of the board which made that declaration, and does not seem to that declaration, and does not seem to think that the 3,000 yards testified to by him does not agree with that fact. Further-more, the log book of the Indiana shows "I then went back on the bridge and soon realized that they were doing their best. There was a jingle to the rails, and a vibration to the vessel. But I perceived at that time that the motions of the vessel were very sluggish, that she was rolling in a rather sluggish way. So I suggested to Capt. Cook that possibly we had some compartments filled, and that he had better look out for that. He said he would send a carpenter down, and it afterward developed that one of the after compartments had filled with water, which at the time we thought was due to the fact that we had received some injury below the water line. Guantanamo for the purpose of overhauling and looking into the injured compartment of the Brooklyn; my impression is that the Iowa came there the same day. Next morning a number of officers gathered on board and we were talking over the battle. My report had been practically written on my way down. I cannot recall Capt. McCalla's observation at al. It was a joyful meeting and there was much said, which, perhaps, I ought not to repeat. Mr. Rayner—What conversation are you alluding to?

Admiral Schley—The conversation about there being enough glory for all of us. I

Admiral Schley—The conversation about there being enough glory for all of us. I do not recollect any such remark. I remember that Senator Hale, who is always eloquent, made use in the Senate of very much the same sort of expression.

Mr. Rayner—You have said that the original plan was to sink the enemy in the channel; with whom was that plan original? Admiral Schley—That was the general order of the Commander-in-Chief during the time of the blockade. But that plan failed because the enemy succeeded actually

failed because the enemy succeeded actually in passing the battle line. THE HODGSON COLLOQUY.

This is Schley's testimony about the Hodgson correspondence: Admiral Schley-About the first of June THE NEW YORK SUN published an editorial



Cloths that take hard twists, sewing that stand the strain, buttons that won't break off, linings that'll last-that's what goes under the good looks and good fit of all our boys' suits.

Sailor Blouse Sults Creedmore suits

Double-breasted sack suits Single-breasted sack sults Riding suits Norfolk Jacket suits Long trouser suits Tuxedo sulta

Military suits \$5 to \$27.50.

Just the same below the surface beauty in our boys' overcoats-whether Russian blouse, cape, military, long, or yoke back overcoat, reefer or ulster.

\$5 to \$18.

Everything boys wear any hour of the twenty-four.

ROGERS, L'EET & COMPANY.

in which was related a colloquy. It was dilated upon with the purpose of discrediting myself, and it named Mr. Hodgson as being its authority. While I had paid no attention whatever to the editorial in The Sun, yet when it assumed to mention the name of an officer under my command I felt it was my duty to ask him whether or not that colloquy had ever occurred, or whether he was the authority for that article.

Mr. Rayner—Did you, in the presence or hearing of Lieut. Hodgson, or at any other time, use the words attributed to you by Mr. Hodgson?

Admiral Schley (very impressively)—No. I have not the slightest remembrance or recollection of using any such words. Mr. Hodgson is a very honorable officer, and I think that the fault is with his memory.

Mr. Rayner—Give a statement as to the publication of the correspondence which

Mr. Rayner—Give a statement as to the publication of the correspondence which took place in that matter.

Admiral Schley said:

"Mr. Hodgson wrote me quite a long letter in regard to the matter, containing terms which occurred to me as so intemperate and denunciatory that I feit it should not be published, as it was a severe and unnecessary assault upon that paper. I wrote to him that it was a statement of a direct colloquy, and I wanted him to say whether it was true or not—first to his own interest as well as to mine—and I suggested to him that that answer, whenever made, should be short. At that time he was before a court of inquiry and was unusually anxious.

"There passed between us a number of

"There passed between us a number of letters applying for copies, &c. The first application made to me was during the sittings of that court of inquiry, and it seemed to me that, as the Department had ordered an inquiry, it would be highly improper for me at the second secon an inquiry, it would be highly improper for me at what time to take any further action. "In the meantime I was ordered to sea, and was gone a year and a half or more. I received a letter from Lieut. Hodgson when I was on the coast of South America asking me if I would not let him have a copy of the correspondence, and if I could not do that to give him a statement as substantially correct as I could. I wrote to him that my papers were all in storage in of considerable importance. I ought not to

Washington and that, as it was a matter of considerable importance. I ought not to undertake to quote it, although my memory was pretty good.

"I think he sent me a second letter, to which I replied, stating that I had already exonerated him so far that as I could do so by stating I believed that all this matter was a question of his recollection, not of his veracity. When I got home and got to Washington, where my papers were. I received another letter from Mr. Hodgson asking me if I would not furnish him them with copies of the letters so that he might put them on file in the Department. I replied to him that if he had a friend in Washington whom he could trust I would give him access to my papers. That was the end of the Hodgson affair."

Mr. Rayner—In his second letter did he suggest that you had permission to use it?

Mr. Rayner—In his second letter did he suggest that you had permission to use it?
Admiral Schley—Yes. The second letter was the one which specifically denied the colloquy and to which he gave permission for any use I desired to make of it. And then he stated a conversation which he had had with Mr. Dieuaide, a correspondent of The New York Sun, and he characterized the statement as being a garbled one.

ment as being a garbled one.

Mr. Rayner—Do you recollect Mr. Hodgson speaking to Capt Cook about the Texas
and Capt. Cook replying: "Oh yes, I see
the Texas"? Did you hear that conversa-Admiral Schley—My impression is that I did hear that conversation.

Mr. Rayner—Do you recollect an ordenent below for the men to stand by for sent below for the men to stand by for ranming?

Admiral Schiey—Yes, I directed that order myself. I said to Capt. Cook, who was standing by me, "Look out, Cook; they are going to ram." There was a distinct attempt on the part of both the flagship and of the Viscaya. There was no doubt about it. They were coming directly at us. I do not think I mistook their intention at all. It was only after the Viscaya changed her course that we made our loop, now so celebrated.

Mr. Rayner—Why did not your ship turn hard astarboard?

Mr. Rayner—Why did not your ship turn hard astarboard?

Admiral Schley—Simply from the fact that that would have carried us into a dangerous proximity to a broadside tor-pedo attack of the enemy's vessels; and my own judgment was that at that stage of the action the Brooklyn ought not to be

the Brooklyn's boilers, was that in

pliance with a standing order?

Admiral Schley—I think it was in compliance with a standing order of the Commander-in-Chief; and I think it was a wise discosition SAYS SPANISH SHIPS COULDN'T HAVE ESCAPED. Mr. Rayner cailed Admiral Schley's attention to a despatch on page 394 of the

Appendix in relation to maintaining a close blockade of Cienfueges and he followed it "The question has been asked you if the

Spanish ships could have escaped through your blockade of either Cienfuegos or San-"Oh, no, that was impossible."
"Why?"

"Simply because we could always see the harbor entrance and those ships if they attempted to come out. I had no trouble in seeing the beach 90 per cent of the time." Mr. Rayner here suggested to the court that, as Admiral Schley was pretty well played out, it might be well to adjourn "Oh. I'll go on," interrupted Admiral Schley. "I'm all right, but my throat is I'll go on," interrupted Admiral "I'm all right, but my throat is

getting sore.

Admiral Dewey asked Capt. Lemly if he had any witnesses ready that he could put on the stand to fill out the rest of the afternoon while Admiral Schley was restng, but as Capt Lemly had not any the witness was permitted to continue.

Mr. Rayner called the attention of Ad-

Mr. Rayner called the attention of Admiral Schley to the testimony of Major Wood of the Marine Corps that he had heard Commodore Schley say to Capt. Higginson, he thought on board the Massachusetts on May 31, when the Spanish batteries began to fire, "Starboard your helm and let's us get out of this." "Did you say that?" Mr. Rayner asked.

"I don't recollect saying any such thing," was the answer.

was the answer. CAPT. COTTON CONTRADICTED.

Mr. Rayner read that part of Capt. Cotton's testimony that he had personally delivered to Commodore Schley off Santiago on May 27 four or five despatches from the Navy Department and Admiral Sampson. Mr. Rayner asked if he remembered that Capt. Cotton delivered any other despatches on that day than the one saying. "All Department's information indicates Spanish division at Santiago." and telling Schley to ascertain the fact and see that the enemy, if therein, did not leave without a decisive action. It was in answer to this despatch that Schley sent his disobedience-of-orders meshley sent his disobedience-of-orders mes

annot recall any other than that despatch brought to me on the 27th, said Admiral Schley. 'I don't remember ever to have seen the despatch which Cotton said he brought to me or showed me." [This was the message from Admiral Sampson saying positively that "the Spanish fleet is

saying positively that the Spanish neet is at Santiago."

"What did Capt. Cotton say as to coaling at St. Nicholas Mole?"

"Well, we had a conversation touching the matter of coaling on the coast of Hayti, and my recollection is that he said only small vessels could coal at both St. Nicholas Mole and at Gonaives." [Capt. Cotton testified that he told Schley that only small ships could coal at the Mole, but all Schley's ships could coal at Gonaives."

ships could coal at Gonaives.]

Capt. Cotton spoke of a conversation with you in regard to Lieut. Beale going whether the Spanish fleet was at Santiage?"

"The only thing I remember about Leut.
Beale in that connection is that Capt Cotton said Beale in that connection is that Capt Cotton said Beale had ingratiated himself with the insurgents at Jamaica, but that could not have been until the Sist, as the Harvard did not return from Jamaica until the Sist.

"Capt Wise MISTAKEN.

"Now," said Mr. Rayner, "look at Capt. Wise's testimony." [Indicating the page.]
"Capt Wise says that when he met the fleet Ischley's! it had started to turn to the special conductor of his experience.

"The only thing I remember about Laeut.

"You must be a Republican."

She confessed the soft impeachment by a pleased road which seemed to indicate a dawning satisfaction that her task was formerly a pale lad, but since be las been drinking Postum.

"Now," said Mr. Rayner, "look at Capt. Wise says that when he met the fleet Ischley's! it had started to turn to the later.

The only thing I remember about Laeut.

The only that the verted that they age drinking Postum.

The only the says at that they age drinking Postum.

The only the says at the saying is, looked at her again and observed.

"You must be a Republican."

She confessed the soft impeachment by a pleased road which seemed to indicate a dawning satisfaction that her task was income a difficult task.

Tom O'Brient, the son of a friend who itself the son of severe drinking Postum.

The only the saying is, looked at her again and observed.

"You must be a Bepublican."

"You must be a Democrat" she existent the feet of the saying at the saying at the saying at where to find out from the insurgents whether the Spanish fleet was at Santiago? "The only thing I remember about Lieut.

ANSWER TO LIEUT. WOOD'S TESTIMONY.

"Lieut. Wood [of the Dupont], in his evidence about his conversation with you on the Brooklyn on May 22, at Cienfueges, charges you with walking around and sitting down." [This was where Wood described Schley as nervous and excited, presumably over the orders to go to Santiago.] "Is that true? Did you ever walk around and sit down?" [Laughter, in which Admira! Schley joined] Before there was an answer, Mr. Rayner began to read from Lieut. Wood's testimony: "He would get up and walk up and down."

"That's my habit of life," said Admiral Schley.

"That's my habit of life," said Admiral Schley.

"That's your habit, to get up, walk around and sit down?" suggested Mr. Rayner, and there was more laughter.

"Then," said Mr. Rayner, with sarcastic emphasis, "he charges you with getting up and walking around. Do you remember what Lieut. Wood was doing at the time when he charged you with this offence?" [Laughter]

"My impression is that he was tired out from torpedo service and rested and slept."

with them.' [The insurgents.] Did Mr. Wood give you any information about his knowledge that he had communicated with the insurgents?"

"Oh, no. I knew nothing of that, I had no information."

LIEUT, HOOD MISTAKEN. Mr. Rayner called Admiral Schley's at-tention to the testimony of Lieut. Hood of the Hawk that Sampson had told Hood

"I don't understand how Sampson could "I don't understand how Sampson could have expressed that to Hood in the way he says he expressed it to me," said Admiral Schley. "I do not remember any conversation with Lieut. Hood lasting over two minutes. I don't see how Lieut. Hood could have said that, because Capt. Chadwick said Admiral Sampson wasn't sure about the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet when he sent the despatch by Hood." when he sent the despatch by Hood.

Here the Judge Advocate interrupted:
I don't think the witness should argue

"I don't think the witness should argue the case," he said.

"Well," remarked Mr. Rayner, "I think he has answered pretty well, don't you?"

Capt. Lemly called on the stenographer to read the answer and Admiral Dewey ordered it to be stricken from the record.

"That's argument," said Capt. Lemly, "Yes," said Mr. Rayner, "I will use it in my own argument. That's pretty good," and the audience laughed again.

Mr. Rayner wanted to know if Admiral Schley remembered, as Capt. McCalla

Clenfuegos that the Spanish squadron was reported at Santiago and was reported to be still there when McCalla left Key West

Capt. McCalla," said Admiral Schley, "except that relating to his arrangements with the insurgents and his own orders to go to the westward."

"Did you ever say to Capt. McCalla, as he testified, that if you returned to Key West you would be court-martialled."

"I have absolutely no recollection of saving any such thing, and I am quite sure I would remember it if I had said it," replied Admiral Schley.

plied Admiral Schley.
At this point Admiral Dewey insisted that Admiral Schley was too tired to go on. It was then arranged that there should be no session to-morrew. As the court was about to adjourn Capt. Lemly arose and the spectators were treated to the first real sensation since Admiral Schley took the stand

CAPT LEMLY OFFERS TO SUMMONS SAMPSON. Before the court adjourns, said the Judge Advocate, addressing Mr. Rayner, I should like to ask counsel a question. He announced publicly some days ago that he desired a summons issued for Ad-miral Sampson, and he has stated from time to time that he would give me notice when he wanted the Admiral summoned. I have not received any notice and I do not want to leave the record in this shape. I would like to know what are the wishes of sounsel in that matter."

Mr. Rayner—The wishes are that if

ou can summon him, then summon him.
The Judge Advocate—When do you wish

Mr Rayner (after a pause)—As I un-derstand, Admiral Sampson is not in a condition to be summoned, he not being well enough to come into court. I am perfectly willing to have him here, and, of course. I do not retract anything I said when the call was made. The learned counsel could have explained this to me privately and I would have made the state-ment. When the call was made it had reference to the use of the word "Cien-fuegos" instead of "Santiago." The word that was used in the despatch was San-

This despatch is the "Dear Schler" letter. In it Sampson said he and Schley would continue to hold Havana and Saniago in a certain contingency In sending he "Dear Schiey" letter to the Senate Schley said that Sampson meant Cienfuegos and not Santiago in the reference in question. The Judge Advocate disputed this, and while admitting that the sentence did not change Sampson's meaning that Schley was to stay at Cienfueges, he contended that the word was Santiago and that the meaning of the sentence had been changed by Schley's punctuation. Mr. Rayner main-tained otherwise, and in the colloquy that followed called on the Judge Advocate to summon Admiral Sampson to clear up this disputed point Capt. Lemly then put Admiral Sampson's name in Admiral

ROSY COLOR.

Produced by Postum Food Coffee.

*When a person rises from each meal with a ringing in the ears and a general sense of nervousness, it is a common habit to charge it to a deranged stomach.

I found it was caused from drinking office, which I never suspected for a long ime, but found by leaving of coffee that the disagreenble feelings went away. I was brought to think of the subject by

getting some Postum Food Coffee, and his brought me out of trouble It is a most appetizing and invigorating beverage and has been of such great benefit

to me that I naturally speak of it from time to time as opportunity offers.

A lady friend complained to me that she had tried Postum, but it did not taste

westward." [This was on the afternoon of May 28.]

No." said Admiral Schley, "he's mistaken, the collier broke down just after the Yale (Capt. Wise's ship) got up to the fleet. It is possible that we may have drifted with our head to the westward, but there was no start westward until after 9 o'clock. We did not start until in the vicinity of 9 o'clock. That's my recollection."

"Capt. Wise says he was quite positive he did not pass within hail of the Brocklyn. [This was when Wise came up to the Flying Squadron on May 26, in the Yale, twenty miles or so off Santiago and, according to his testimony, was signalled to take the Merrimae in tow without being given an opportunity of communicating to Schley what he knew about the location of the Spanish fleet.]

"I don't believe Capt. Wise understood the time to which that question referred, explained Admiral Schley. "Capt. Wise did hail the flagship on the next day, the 27th. The signal book will show he was called within hail and that's the only way I can account for it. I think Wise misunderstood the time."

ANSWER TO LIEUT. WOOD'S TESTIMONY.

"Lieut. Wood [of the Dupont], in his evidence about his conversation with you on the Brooklyn on May 22, at Clenfueges charges you with walking around and sitting down." [This was where Wood described Schley as nervous and excited, presumably over the orders to go to Santiago.] "is that true? Did you ever with respect to the calling of was proper with respect to the calling of the science was an answer, Mr. Rayner began to read from Lieut. Wood's testimony." "He would get up and walk up and down."

They's my habit of life's earl Admiral condition to the brought into summon and from Lieut. Wood's testimony." "He would get up and walk up and down."

They's my habit of life's earl Admiral was continued to the called the calling of the science of the specific of the science."

They's my habit of life's earl Admiral sampson and excerting the could not accomplish if he wanted to and I do not see the occasion for wanting it now."

T

thing you have not done.

Mr. Rayner—What is that?

The Judge Advocate—You say I might have explained it to you privately.

Mr. Rayner—You did that.

The Judge Advocate—I wanted to refresh

Mr. Rayner—I know, but I did not think it necessary to say anything more about it.
The Judge Advocate—That is all right, I
do not complain, but the explanation was
made and therefore I have called attention

o it here. The court then adjourned.

ELECT ALDERMEN, TOO. Mr. Hewitt and the Rev. Mesers. Paddock

and Savage Emphasize This Point. The following letters were received by A. Stewart at Citizens' Union headquarters yesterday, with regard to the

importance of of upholding the policies of the anti-Tammany Mayor with an anti-Tammany Board of Aldermen.

Tammany Board of Aldermen:

PRO-CATHEBRAL, 130 STANTON ST., 1

NEW YORK, Oct 23, 1901

MT DEAR SIR: I am worried over the report that the present political party in power is bending every effort to gain the Board of Aldermen, even at the expense of losing the heads of the ticket. It seems to me absolutely essential for the betterment of the conditions of this city that the citizens rebuke the corrupt boss and his tools by refusing to elect a single one of his nominees. It seems to me that the issue is just this. Shall we indorse or shall we condemn the brutal, dishonest and corrupt government of these past three or four years? I can see no wrong in Mr Jerome claiming that it is a question of the Ten Commandments.

I shall do everything in my power I shall do everything in my power to bring about the complete overthrow of the tyrannical edigarchy that now controls and wishes to continue to control this city, which has tried hard, and has well nigh succeeded in enslaving its citizens. If we should allow them even a partial victory at this election, I should greatly fear lest they would become so intrenched, would be able to so strengthen their defences, that it would require almost a revolution of blood to oust them when the next opportunity occurs.

I want to say further that I believe the Church must take no uncertain stand in this matter. It is a question of morality pure and simple, and the ministry must speak out and champion the cause of the ignorant, downtrodden and enslaved poor who are suffering the most Command me, I beg of you, if I can be of any particular service. Very truly yours.

ROBERT L. PADDOCK

NEW YORK, Oct 23, 1901

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to state that being no longer a voter in New York, I do not think it proper for me to do more that express my opinion that Tanmany should be defeated and that Mr. Low and the fusion ticket should be elected. It will of cours be necessary that the Mayor shall be supported by a Board of Aldermen and a President who are in sympathy with his view as to non-partisan government of this city Your truly.

New York, Oct. 24, 1901

New York, Oct 24, 1901
My Dran Sin: In view of the reveletions as to the character of Tammany and imethods of ruling the city, it becomes increasingly clear that the present issue is in a political one. It is simply this: Is the property of the companies of the

methods of ruling the city, it becomes increasingly clear that the present issue is not a political one. It is simply this. Is this great city willing to be ruled by an organization whose methods are robbery, blackmail and systematic trading in debauchery for purely personal ends? This is the one question up for settlement. If it is not rightly settled it will be the fault of the good people. For they have the power, if only they will wake up, see what is going on and put aside prejudice.

But it is not enough merely to elect the right man for Mayor. He will be comparatively powerless unless we give him a Board of Aldermen who will back up his efforts to deliver the city from its present bondage to robbery and a corruption too black to be decently described. Mr. Croker would willingly give up Mr. Low if he could claim the board. Let us therefore rouse ourselves to hard and persistent work in every part of the city. We must not only vote, but we must talk and work for the election of Mr. Fornes and give such an overwhelming majority to the Board of Aldermen as shall leave no question as to what is the real will of the people as to honesty and decency in our city affairs. Sincerely,

A WOMAN CAMPAIGNER'S TRIALS. Has to Deny to a Kindly Fellow Passenger

That She Is a Bill Poster. That some of the electorate have not vet gained a full comprehension of the system of campaigning carried on by the women was revealed vesterday by an incident in a Court street car in Brooklyn, bound for Manhattan. In a way, also, it illustrated, perhaps, one of the things Justice Jerome had in mind when he asked the campaigning women of upper Manhattan not to carry on their electioneering in person below Fourteenth street.

A woman of some presence, on the active side of 45, somewhat expensively dressed, entered the car carrying a bunch of campaign pamphlets. The pamphlets were not securely bound together and when she deposited her burden on the seat beside her the string slipped off and the literature was scattered along the seat and about the floor. A husky longshoreman in jovial

the floor. A husky long-horeman in jovial mood, who was seated not far away, informed the woman tersely but affably that he would get the things together and he proceeded to do so.

His hands were made for heavier work and he was not swiftly deft, as the new novelists would put it, but eventually he got the slippery leaflets together, pushed them toward the owner and took a seat within arm's reach of them. The lady looked kindly upon him—some of the passengers said afterward that she looked almost encouragingly. The man took adalmost encouragingly. The man took advantage of the look to the extent of asking if he could look at one of the pamphlets on which he had already laid a heavy finger She smiled some more and nodded.

After a few moments' perusal, during which he had looked chiefly at the big letters in black-face type which were thickly sprinkled over the first page, he ed to the woman and in the most genial urned to the woman and in the most genual ones of kindly interest asked: "Are ye in the bill-posting business?" She gasped just a bit and her diamonds aught the shifting light, and then she said

at she wasn't.
"D' you get paid for this, then?" was the

next startling question. A vigorous shale of the head was emphasized an instant after by a strong, declarative "Not". He of the waterfront pondered the page momentarily, and then smiling all over. as the saying is, looked at her again and

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JEROME WORRIES THE SQUIRE

HAS A SCHEME NOW TO SPOIL THE JUSTICE'S MEETINGS.

With Senator Grady and Hold Rival Meetings - Tim Sullivan Proposed It --"Ain't Fooling Anybody," Says Croker

nust be stopped at all hazards. He has discovered that what the newspapers have had to say about the fighting Justice's campaign, about the crowds which throng every meeting at which he speaks and the enthusiasm which his presence arouses everywhere, is not mere campaign gossip, but literal truth.

For several days the Squire has been worrying about this matter. He got so down in the mouth over it on Thursday that he sent for Tim Sullivan and had a in Tim coming out with his remarks about college athletes at the polls for Jerome and what his thugs in the Sixth district would do if they got hold of them.

The Squire has discovered now that Jus tice Jerome is not a man to be scared by threats, and yesterday he got out of bed earlier than usual at the club, and was down at the Rainbow parlors in consulta he is usually eating his morning dish of sliced bananas and cream. The consulta-tion had not proceeded very far when a whose advice the Squire is getting more in the habit of leaning on every day. He came over from the Bowery, and after a long talk with the Squire, proposed an immediate visit to Tammany Hall, where John F. Carroll, Commissioner Sexton, Commissioner Lantry, Commissioner Sheehy, John McQuade and a few others

were waiting for them. Each one in turn was taken off in a corner by the Squire and asked his opinion as to the best method of dealing with the Jerome matter. Apparently there was a unanimity of opinion on what ought to be done, although there were several suggestions as to how to do it. All agreed that some thing must be done to stop the whirlwind vote-winning campaign of Justice Jerome. Each man had a different way of stopping it, but Tim Sullivan's idea met with more favor from the Squire than any of the

others, and it was finally adopted. The Bowery Senator said that it would the good politics to try and break up the Jerome meetings, because the Fighting Justice has evidently won the people to him. So he proposed a rival whirlwind, to follow Jerome wherever he goes, and with the aid of fireworks and music to draw away from the fusion candidate the crowds which he invariably draws to him. The man whom the Senator proposed for the task is ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre.

As first assistant to McIntyre Sullivan As first assistant to McIntyre Sullivan suggested Senator Grady and right there the Squire arranged for a meeting on Tuesday night at 106th street and Second avenue to be presided over by Grady and to be run as a rival meeting to one that Justice Jerome is going to hold in the same neighborhood. McIntyre is to be there with an automobile or a truck, and all ready to foliow the Justice wherever he goes. Wherever he stops the Melntyre outfit will stop, too, and with music, fireworks and oratory of the Tammeny order eqdeavor to draw the crowds away from Justice Jerome. Mr. McIntyre hasn't said any thing on the subject, but it is under-stood that he is not bubbling ever with enthusiasm at the prospect of dogging

Jerome.

The Squire was silent on all political topics yesterday until the name of Jerome

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was mentioned to him. Then a flerce light came into his eyes and he snarled:
"Jerome, eh? Let him go on telling the people about the reforms that are needed in the District Attorney's office. He ain't fooling anybody. He's got Philbin there now to correct anything wrong. Why don't he have him do it, instead of going around yelling that he is the only man that can clean up the office?"

ALL THE GERMANS FOR LOW. His Views on the Excise Question Suit Them to a Dot.

A delegation of Germans, led by Herman Ridder and including Edward B. Amend. George von Skal, Otto Hubach, Fritz Guertler and Edward Uhl, called on Seth Low at fusion headquarters yesterday to talk over the excise question with him. Speak ing for the delegates, Mr. Amend said:

Mr. Low, we have come here to-day to talk over the excise matter with you. From what we know of the Germans in this city we are able to assure you that your treatment of the subject in your letter to them. You said then that you believed in a liberal interpretation of the excislaw and that is the ground on which all

Germans stand. We ask you not to recede one iota from this position. We ask you not to change your attitude on the matter. The Germans are with you in this campaign and are more than, satisfied with the stand you have taken."

All of the others spoke on the same general lines and then Mr. Low said that he had outlined his position in his letter of acceptance and that he had no intention of swerving one inch from what he wrote then. He was greatly pleased to hear that the Germans were satisfied with the stand he had taken and he was glad of an opportunity to tell them that he meant to stick by all he had said. There was handshaking all around and then the delegates left.

After the Germans had gone, Thomas Gill, H. W. Young and G. A. Archie, a committee from the Young Men's Manhattan Association, a colored organization at 336 West Fifty-ninth street, called and assured Mr. Low of the hearty support of their club. After this committee had gone Mr. Low got an opportunity to express himself on a campaign lie which Wauhere Lynn. Low got an opportunity to express himself on a campaign lie which Wauhope Lynn a Tammany orator, has been circulating for the past week. William H. Walker of the Greater New York Democracy organiza-tion in the Third Assembly district, called and said to Mr. Low:

"At a meeting last night Wauhope Lynn made the statement that you, while a mem-ber of the International Peace Conference

ber of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, had advocated the use of the dum-dum bullet. Tammany Hall has got out posters on the strength of this statement by Lynn, in which you are called 'Dum-dum Low.' Is this statement of Judge Lynn true?

"It is an unqualified falsehood," said Mr. Low, indignantly. "When the matter of dum-dum bullets came up at the Peace Conference I not only opposed their use, but introduced a resolution condemning them as barbarous. No man can innocently make an error like this. The story is a vicious lie, deliberately gotten up for campaign purposes."

The "Schoolmaster's" Latest. The Hon. Creswell Maclaughlin, editor the Schoolmaster, issued this to Croker,

THE DELUGE.
An Indian Lament. Grab your plunder while you may! Grab every graft in sight Don't drop any plums To the bibulous bums Who follow us day and night. For our time is short, they say,

These gobblers who know it all Is beginning to bust. Our Croker's beginning to crawl. So grab your plunder while you may Grab grafti curse; howlt and fight!
There will be damn few plums
For Tammany bums
When our sign is out of sight.

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